

## SPORTS

A scene from a Moscow European rugby championship between last-year silver medalists, the USSR and third-placed Italy. The USSR struggled hard to prevail 15-13. In their kick-off game in Romania the USSR lost 12-10 to the hosts, Nazi May and June they will take on France, Portugal and Tunisia.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



### Ice-hockey marathon nearly half way through

The first half of the national ice-hockey top division championship is drawing to a close. The top ten of 12 clubs to continue the struggle for the medals will emerge after five rounds by November 29, which marks the end of the second stage.

The "breath" of the finish has made competition still more acute, for the situation is such that eight of 12 clubs have a "chance" to find themselves outside the top ten. So the favorites have to go all out to beat their less titled opponents.

Even defending champions CAC seem to be somewhat played out, which was felt, specifically, in their game with Riga Dynamo, for whom this is the best season yet in their career. In their 17th round game CAC lost 2-3 at home in Moscow, their first defeat of the season. Riga's budding goalkeeper Savanov looks quite reliable.

Meeting Spartak, Moscow Dynamo were 0-3 behind after the first period but came back to edge the opponents 5-4.

After 17 rounds CAC led with 31 points, followed by Moscow and Riga Dynamos with 25 and 21 points respectively.

### Chivalrous conduct

Young Polish weightlifter Zawadzki has won the annual award as the most "chivalrous sportsman" of the year. Presenting the award, UNESCO Director-General M'Bow said that at the world weightlifting junior championship in Italy Zawadzki, having secured a bronze medal, later relinquished it.

It turned out that during the weighlifting of Zawadzki and an Italian opponent who had the same total, an error was made in Zawadzki's favor, but he was the only one to notice.

### Karpov on men's team championship

No sooner had the world title match between Anatoly Karpov and Gari Kasparov ended than the first ever men's team world championship got underway on November 16 in Lucerne, Switzerland. It will end on November 28.

Until now the critical ice chess event had been the World Olympiad, which could be entered by all FIDE member countries. With time it grew immensely popular, drew up to one thousand entrants a time and, naturally, came to be based on the Swiss system.

The world championship, to be held once in four years unlike the every-other-year schedule for the Olympiad, will have a round-robin format and be entered by only the world's top ten teams. Among them will be the top five on the strength of the latest world Olympiad of 1984 in Salomka, Greece and which was attended by 84 men's teams, as well as Asian, African

and European and South American champions as well as the host nation, France, which placed eighth in Salomka, will replace the US, North America's champions and third best team in Salomka, which has refused to participate. The other participants are England, Hungary, Romania and West Germany (on the basis of their performance in Salomka), continental champions — the USSR, China, Argentina, a joint African side (no continental championship was held there) and the hosts, Switzerland.

Many top world players will attend, primarily triple world champion Karpov, who will lead the Soviet team. (Karpov has decided on some rest following his hard win.)

This is what Karpov says about the forthcoming championship:

Many very strong teams will play in this very exciting tournament. I am proud to again

### Kasparov: football—next to chess

After chess I like football more than all other sports. It gives me positive emotions and helps in warming up for difficult chess tournaments. This is what the new world champion, Gari Kasparov, told the press on the artificial pitch of the Moscow CAC football and athletics complex which recently hosted a most exciting game between Moscow sports writers and a team which helped Kasparov during his match with Karpov.

Kasparov himself was the centre forward. The game tied 3-3, with Kasparov netting all

the goals for his side.

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## CIA HIRELINGS READYING FOR A NEW INVASION

MANAGUA. CIA mercenaries are getting ready for a new armed invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras to disrupt the harvesting of coffee crops in the republic's northern areas, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stressed speaking on the radio and TV programme "Facing the Nation". He noted that the aggressive and terrorist policies of the US administration destabilized the situation in all Central American nations and undermined their economies.

To get its end, the US has occupied Honduras and turned it into a base for terrorist actions by CIA mercenaries against Nicaragua. Recently, Ortega pointed out, another thousand paid terrorists graduated from military camps in Honduras. They will be used against the Sandinista Popular Army, which they are too feeble to challenge; the CIA is training and arming them to the teeth to murder Nicaraguan farmers, burn down cooperatives, schools, hospitals and kindergartens, he emphasized.

## ANGLO-IRISH AGREEMENT

Sheffield, England and Ireland signed an agreement on supervision of Northern Ireland's affairs in a small Northern Irish town of Hillsborough near Belfast. It provides for creation of a so-called intergovernmental conference within which members of the English and Irish cabinets of ministers will discuss political, legal and administrative problems relating to Northern Ireland.

The agreement specifies that it will strive to ensure peace and stability in Northern Ireland, create a new climate of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of both countries and improve coordination in fighting terrorism.

At the same time, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stressed that the agreement by no means indicated England's renunciation of full sovereignty over Northern Ireland. An intergovernmental conference and other bodies to be created by the agreement will have consultative functions whereby Ireland will have the chance only to air her views and make proposals.



The old windmill in the Netherlands replaced with a "new structure".

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

## ILO to consider human rights violations in West Germany

Genoa. The International Labor Organization has set up a commission to investigate a complaint against the so-called "ruling concerning racial democracy" in force in West Germany. This ruling, which passed by the Prime Minister of the West German lands in 1972, forbids government offices to employ people with progressive views. As a result of the anti-democratic practices of "bans on professions", hundreds upon hundreds of working people have been denied their human rights. On the basis of this notorious ruling, the local authorities have launched a campaign of persecution against the democratic forces, including the participants of the anti-war movement and all those whose political views go against the official line.

A sharp protest against this anti-democratic practice has been made by the World Federation of Trade Unions. Last year, it lodged the above complaint with the ILO which is now being investigated.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri BASHKIN

## Abettors of apartheid

Why do many Western states verbally criticize and denounce the pro-apartheid regime, continue secretly or openly to cooperate with it?

In the first place, South Africa is a vast storehouse of gold, platinum, diamonds, uranium, coal and other strategic raw materials needed by Western monopolies profiting from an unprecedently arms race. To save all this only for the sake of some "rights for blacks" hardly suits transnational corporations, and the military industrial complex. France, for instance, is a major importer of South African coal, let alone the US which, between 1980 and 1983, received from Pretoria 61 per cent of its cobalt, 55 per cent chrome, 48 per cent platinum, and 39 per cent manganese imports. Besides huge concentrations of uranium and plutonium mainly used by the Paediatric, one of the most outspoken advocates of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, the US Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Charles Coker, has repeatedly stressed that South Africa, in terms of raw materials, is of the same importance for the US as Saudi Arabia which supplies it with oil.

This is why Western sanctions are so insignificant as to cause any harm to the South African

racists. In the admission of the US president, the South African Chamber of Commerce, M. Leffitt, financiers tycoons are active in South Africa. Over the past two years alone, 23 leading French banks invested nearly ten billion francs in the apartheid economy. Significantly, they have priority in financing the South African nuclear carbof at Koeberg, which is working round the clock to develop nuclear weapons.

By mercilessly mining the country's riches, exploiting local cheap manpower and profiting by numerous advantages Western corporations are reaping fabulous profits. According to "The Christian Science Monitor", the profits per capita ratio in South Africa are three to four times those enjoyed by monopolies in the US, which wall explain the reason for the shameful cooperation of transnational with the racists who are drawing the country in blood.

Other Western nations are less sparing aid. According to that Zimbabwean weekly "Financial Gazette", between 1982 and 1984 202 banks in 18 Western countries gave pretoria loans totalling 4.3 billion dollars. But these official figures are only the top of the iceberg. Figuratively speaking, streaming along the financial arteries of the monopolies is the "gold of blood" which keeps the South African regime afloat.

Tokyo, too, has close economic links with Pretoria: their annual trade standing at 3.5 billion dollars. While hypocritically giving them equipment for the army and police committing brutalities against the Africans, various electronic devices and special instruments are cases in point. Last year alone South Africa received 40 billion dollars worth of these.

Various Swedish concerns like Alfa-Laval, Saabvick, SKF, Alfa-Laval and others are also more active in South Africa. We must note, the South African market to day, Alfa-Laval director, Tom Wachtmaster, told the "Vocational Alkmaar" magazine. We intend to stay there.

## Opposition to Pinochet grows

Buenos Aires. The Chilean Catholic Church has accused the Pinochet fascist regime of state terrorism. A document circulated by the Chilean episcopal conference condemns dictatorship's repression of the people and demands restoration of democracy in the country. Illegal arrests, bans on residence in the country, deportation of people to outlying regions, and politically motivated threats and assassinations are proof of the policy of state terrorism carried out by the military regime.

For the first time since the Pinochet military coup members of the country's entrepreneurial quartet have spoken in favour of a return to democratic rule and the President of the confederation of industry and commerce, Jorge Fontaine, has urged a transition from dictatorship to "normal democracy".

Yuri BASHKIN

Editor-in-chief of the magazine "FACTS AND EVENTS"

## UN concerned over Israeli actions

New York. The Special Political Committee of the UN General Assembly held Israel responsible for the plight of refugees in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands. It demanded that Israel comply with the Geneva Convention on the Protection of the Civilian Persons in Time of War.

In a series of draft resolutions reviewing the activities of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) it expressed profound concern over abuses of power by Israel on the territories it occupies and over Tel Aviv's plans for removal of the refugees and demolition of their camps. These documents were adopted by a majority vote.

Stockholm. The committee of the protacted assembly is in Western countries exerting influence on the working people to put an end to the summer international conference, "Europe and Conference", which was held in Berlin. This year, however, the number of participants from other countries has increased more than 15 million.

According to a survey conducted by the Commission of European Communities, presented at the World Garment ship-shopped by 15 per cent in last year, the shipyard dismissed more than 150 employees because of production.

It was noted at the conference that the most pronounced evidence of the acute crisis in the West is the crisis of the adult population from alcoholism. The number of people employed in West European garment stands at twenty million people. Addressing the conference, the Chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party, Olof Palme described as particularly alarming the sharp increase in the number of alcoholics and injuries received by hospital patients.

The South Korean economy

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recession and exports fall

sharply over the past year,

as many of the unemployed reached 600,000.

The British Labour Party

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## Planned territories

(Continued from page 1)

The main reason why the South African racist regime is still full of vitality is the support of political, economic and military assistance it receives from the United States. This is despite violation of UN decisions to supply assistance to the African regime as well as abetting apartheid crimes.

In the Security Council United States and Britain are working against the adoption of a comprehensive resolution against South Africa.

The apartheid regime poses a threat to universal peace and security, said Igor Shchegolev, Vice-President of the World Socialist League. Human rights are regularly violated in South Africa. The documents in that country are regarded as internal law in point of view of international law. They are of course countries and peoples are not static, an act of genocide is a violation of international law.

South Africa is ready to test a missile in the Tekke Mauke (the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region of China), the Indian newspaper "Tehelka". The yield of the missile is expected to be as high as the charge used by China in 1964.

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The South Korean economy

**Round  
the Soviet  
Union**

**MORE THAN 4,000 MILLION PASSENGERS HAVE BEEN CARRIED BY THE KIEV METRO IN ITS 25 YEARS OF OPERATION.** The Ukrainian capital's Metro, some 33 kilometres in length, will expand still further. In the next Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-1990) the first stage of a new radial line will be commissioned to connect the city's centre with major housing areas on the left bank of the Dnieper River.

**A MUSEUM OF THE ART OF FOLK SINGERS HAS OPENED IN THE AZERBAIJANIAN TOWN OF TAUZ.** Many of these singers — popular singers and story-tellers — came from Tauz which has been from time immemorial famous as a centre of folk music. This gives the art of the singer a fresh tone to life. Very popular in Azerbaijan are traditional singing competitions involving thousands of artists. The winners are privileged to perform at recitals of singing groups like Bakur.

**A SERIES OF SEISMIC OBSERVATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT UNDER SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS TYPICAL OF THE LATELY SEA ZONE, MARKS THE BEGINNING OF REGULAR SURVEYING OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE ARCTIC SHELF.** Despite unfavourable ice conditions and heavy winds, the expedition, which hopefully will be organized annually, accomplished its work successfully.

**THE MOST POWERFUL SELF-PROPELLED CRANE**

A very powerful Soviet crane, MKT-250, has satisfactorily passed factory tests in Ulyanovsk (a city on the Volga River). The self-propelled crane has a boom more than 100 metres long. Its running gear is tracked at the front and wheeled at the rear, thus making the crane highly manoeuvrable.

**FROM the SOVIET PRESS**
**SPACE COOPERATION PROSPECTS**

In October 1980 Soviet cosmonauts held their first experiments which proved that technologies could be worked out in space, though different than on Earth, writes PRAVDA. Such trials have led to a systematic study of fundamental problems. The likelihood is that space technology will soon turn into a new area of modern industry. Given the elaborateness of equipment used in such experiments, different countries attach urgency to cooperation in its development. Typical in this respect is the Soviet-Czech "Kristal-lizator" installation of a new generation, continues the newspaper. Its research programme was devised by specialists of the Intercosmos organization of socialist countries.

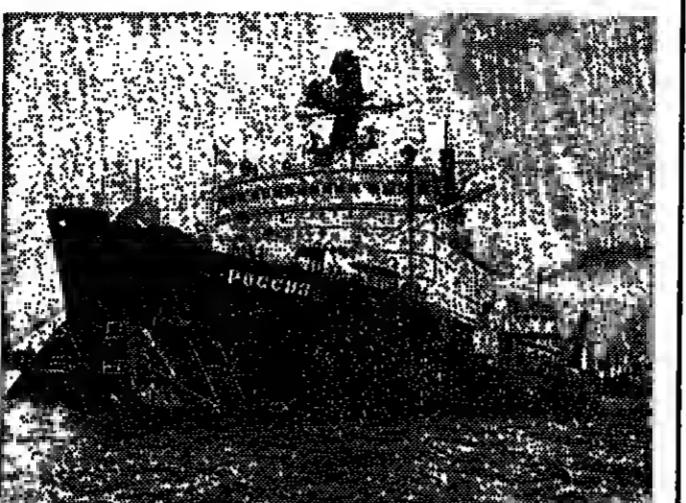
Soviet scientists joined forces with their French counterparts to develop units to meet all the contemporary requirements for conducting experiments in gravitational fields from the gas phase and have a high temperature-maintenance precision.

Another unit, now jointly developed by the USSR and Poland, will examine promising ways of growing, in practical terms, valuable crystals.

**OXYGEN FROM THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH**

IZVESTIA writes about an original hypothesis of Prof. V. Bogrov of Novosibirsk, which enabled him to draw unexpected conclusions contradicting the traditional understanding of the world we live in. After two decades, during which he has been trying to explain the appearance of oxygen on our planet, he became firmly convinced that bowels of the Earth, rather than plants, are the major suppliers of oxygen. V. Bogrov believes that his hypothesis admits of experimental testing. Isotope analysis of oxygen, occasionally given

# A NEW ATOMIC ICEBREAKER



The atomic icebreaker, "Rynda", has returned to Leningrad after successfully completing its performance sea trials. The new naval giant represents the second generation of Soviet nuclear-powered vessels. It is almost an exact copy of the icebreakers "Leontii Brzezhnev" (formerly "Arkтика") and "Sibir". With a displacement of 23,900 tonnes, the 75,000 hp power plant is 148 metres long and 30 metres wide.

The era of atomic icebreakers was ushered in by the 44,000 hp ship "Lev" built in Leningrad in 1959.

With their excellent seafaring qualities atomic icebreakers have made it possible to considerably extend navigation along the Northern Sea Route and in some Arctic areas it coalitions practically all year round. They are able to get through the heaviest ice and to maneuver freely under ice conditions inaccessible to other icebreakers. Before the Soviet atomic icebreaking fleet was born the seafarers had the courage to penetrate into the highest latitudes

only in the middle of a summer. The nuclear-power vessel "Leontii Brzezhnev" was the first to reach the North Pole. Many times it got transport ships out of the most difficult ice jams. The Northern Sea Route is the USSR's only transport artery to carry bulky cargoes to the Arctic area. Siberia and the Far East where oil accelerated rates were induced are being developed, fuel and other useful minerals are being mined and new cities are springing up. This is why so much attention is paid to the country's icebreaking.

Economic expediency of the Northern railway line is obvious. Long-term plans envisage a considerable increase in gas output in Western Siberia, with the pipeline being laid on the Yamal deposit.

Today Sigulda is a first-class resort famous for its mineral springs.

**Places to visit**


## The Turaida Castle

The city of Sigulda lies in one of the picturesque spots of Latvia, on the banks of the Gauja River rapidly carrying its waters towards the sea. Sigulda is surrounded with vast forests. The origin of the city dates back to 1207 when the construction of the castle started.

Todays Sigulda is a first-class resort famous for its mineral springs.

The Turaida Castle is a remarkable monument of the 13th century, the main tower of which has already been restored to its initial height of 35 metres. A fine view of the river valley opens from the tower. In 1801 it housed an ethnography museum.

## One more Soviet drifting station in the Arctic

Participants in the high-latitude aerial expedition, started from Leningrad to the Arctic, were entrusted with the task of finding an ideal site for a new Soviet drifting station — Severny Polus (North Pole) with the ordinal number 28, or SP-28.

Now two stations are in a scientific watch in the central Polar basin. One of them, SP-28, is located in the area of the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility (a point more distant from European, Asian, American and Greenland coasts), while the second, SP-27, is approaching

**Science and technology**
**RIVAL FOR DIAMONDS**

The All-Union Research Institute of High-Frequency Electric Currents has started producing Kristal-403 installations comparable to major diamond mines. Every such installation can produce, in just one smelting, up to 25 kilograms of lanthanum — an artificial stone of exclusive hardness. The weight of separate crystals are up to three kilograms!

It is planned also to develop new types of numerical receivers. Their use will open up the possibility of creating a unified system of telecommunications and video information. A TV viewer, for example, will be able to order various programmes with the help of teletext channels and request various information to be shown on its personal TV set.

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The first installations to produce lanthanum, a unique material created at the Institute of Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, released small stones. They are basically used by the jewelry industry for artificial diamond cutting. The use of larger crystals opens up new technological possibilities for many industrial branches.

Deuterium-heavy hydrogen is readily available everywhere, while its resources are practically inexhaustible. Thermonuclear reactors are much safer than nuclear ones and have much less radioactive waste, particularly elements with longer periods of duration. Control of thermonuclear fusion will help solve the energy problem for centuries to come with minimal damage to nature's ecological balance.

This goal can be achieved by creating "the starry stuff" substance — plasma — on our planet and by learning to control its processes. But how is that to be done?

In 1950 Soviet physicists proposed an interesting method of creating plasma with the help of magnetic field. The same idea was independently reached by British scientists and then by US scientists. This marked the beginning of efforts unparalleled in their scientific and technological challenge. The USSR, Britain and the US began to build various installations of this kind. It looked as if it would take just one step more to have the problem solved.

The solution of the problem is universally important. It would be only natural to go down to it through joint efforts and for the benefit of the whole world. This was exactly the reason why the Soviet Government asked Academician Igor Kurchatov to give a lecture on "Thermonuclear Research in the USSR" in Harwell in 1956. The Soviet scholar spoke about experiments Britain was then only planning to conduct. Kurchatov called on governments and scientists the world over to join the thermonuclear research.

In 1978 the Soviet Union took another step in this direction by coming out with an initiative for an international INTOR project — the creation of an international thermonuclear reactor what Mikhail Gorbatchev had in mind at the press conference.

A working group of scientists from the USSR, the US, Japan and nine West European countries was set up to realize this project. The publication of a monograph, a kind of encyclopedia incorporating everything known about thermonuclear science, was the first stage of this joint work.

What is needed now is to organize, plan and carry out further research into the creation of a thermonuclear reactor. When all this is done, we strongly believe that it can be built by the end of this century. This will usher in the time of peaceful thermonuclear reactors for energy.

**VIEWPOINT**
**INTOR:  
Soviet proposals**

At a press conference during his recent visit to France, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbatchev, spoke in particular about international cooperation projected for solving the world's major scientific and technical problem of controlled thermonuclear fusion.

Academician Boris Kadomtsev, head of the Soviet part of the project, discusses the work being done in this field.

The history of research into controlled thermonuclear fusion is a little short of ten decades. The task has proved to be very complex, though noble, and its solution will be greatly beneficial to all mankind. To give you an idea of its efficacy in terms of energy, I would like to make one comparison: it takes a power plant 750 tonnes of coal or 400 tonnes of oil per day, 250 grammes of Uranium-235 to generate 1,000,000 kilowatts daily. A mere 34 grammes of heavy hydrogen could well replace all these types of fuel.

Deuterium-heavy hydrogen is readily available everywhere, while its resources are practically inexhaustible. Thermonuclear reactors are much safer than nuclear ones and have much less radioactive waste, particularly elements with longer periods of duration. Control of thermonuclear fusion will help solve the energy problem for centuries to come with minimal damage to nature's ecological balance.

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**Tbilisi Metro adds another line**

Industrial districts of Tbilisi, capital of Georgia SSR, are now linked by a unified transportation line. Though these districts are scattered in different parts of the city they are now unified by another stretch of a Metro line which went into operation on the eve of the Great October celebrations. Three stations were built along the 7-kilometre-long line. A passenger now needs not more than half an hour to travel from the eastern part of the city to its north-western outskirts, where major industrial enterprises are located and mass-housing construction is in full swing.

The hydroengineering complex is to go into operation during the next Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-1990) but it will already start operating colour television and other systems.

The Tbilisi scheme, apart from irrigation, will help raise water supply of the existing network by almost 100,000 hectare-metres.

and account of an innumerable variety of objective specific factors. At the same time, he never imposes found solutions on others. He is considerate, sensitive and modest. He only stimulates people to think over their situations themselves taking into account the given circumstances.

In a foreword to his recently published "Selected Works" Malenov writes, "In order to become a real man, one should do for the coming generations what our ancestors did for us — to increase the fertility of the land and to preserve its beauty."

This is exactly what he has dedicated all his life to.

**WOMAN—THE SOURCE OF EVERYTHING**

The magazine ISKUSSTVO KINO (Cinema Art) carries an interview with actress Yelena Solov'yova. She got popularity after taking part in several films directed by Nikita Mikhalkov, such as "The Slave of Love", "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Oblomov", "An Unfinished Piece for the Player Piano", and others. Re-reading her creative work, the actress speaks about her creative creed.

"I am a woman and, therefore, I address women," says Solov'yova. "I realize the complexity of women's existence and the great importance of women in life. I am sure that a woman is the source of the most beautiful and, possibly, the most dreadful in life."

She is the source of the origin of life and this is her beauty. She is not only because of her biological but also spiritual nature. A woman is love and love is life," says Solov'yova.

"So many women now want to be strong-independent, and replace men in almost everything. But what for? It is essential not to replace but to live and love for life and do properly what is intended for a woman. This is the main secret of life."

One cannot escape oneself's nature, just as one cannot escape the laws of nature around us.

One cannot destroy and cannot ignore nature around us.

If we go on cursing ourselves continuously we shall

lose everything.

"A full-blooded person does not resent life.

He is supposed to be the most

alive.

and

creative.

Photo by A. Medvedev

**OF INTEREST**
**Vones... stacked away for a rainy day**

Leningrad archaeologists have recovered a hidden treasure by a primitive man who lived 15-20 thousand years ago in the banks of the Yenisei River. They presented the find to the Yenisei Museum.

The scientists have taken the find — a leather bag with stone, currency bills, and rings — to the museum.

It is much more attractive to a man — in all just one

of very different shapes — in primitive times was a real wealth, since all

stones were working tools,

collection of hand chisels,

scrapers and pliers was

highly valued in that epoch.

It is supposed to be the most

ancient treasure trove known to

archaeologists.

Photo by A. Medvedev

## 1,000 Buratinos and Pinocchios

Leningrader Gennady Streltsov has collected over 1,000 long-nosed Pinocchio and Buratino dolls representing fairy-tale characters of Carlo Collodi and Alexei Tolstoy. They are made of wood, plastic, metal, glass and resin. It all began when, after serving in the army, Streltsov bought a Buratino doll for his younger sister. Later someone presented him with another long-nosed doll. This was the start of the collection. It includes not only dolls but posters with fairy-tale heroes, cups, and spoons, besides the funny faces as well as books about Buratino and Pinocchio in different foreign languages.

It is supposed to be the most complete collection of Buratino and Pinocchio in the world.

Photo by A. Medvedev

## ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

# MAYA PLISETSKAYA



A scene from Tchaikovsky's ballet "Swan Lake". Odette — Maya Plisetskaya.

Today there is hardly any ballerina in the world more popular than Maya Plisetskaya. Artists and sculptors make her portraits, poets dedicate their poems to her. She acts in films—and not only in ballet parts.

Choreographers do not usually do what they do accidentally. Yet, her Anna Karenina, and then Sie Gull are a surprise in some extent. Their choreographic images and performances itself are characterized by rather refined and not striking psychological colouring, which prove to be new also in choreographic art in general and in her creative work. "Incessant quest, creative incompleteness, the striving to solve ever more complicated problems of art are characteristic of the activity of this outstanding ballerina of our time," conductor Yevgeny Svetlanov wrote about her. Sea Gull. Plisetskaya did not try to "modernize" Chekhov. "Her main task was to convey the profound philosophical meaning of the play, the atmosphere of its time."

For her jubilee Maya Plisetskaya — ballerina and producer — is preparing a new work, "The Lady With the Dog", based on a story of Anton Chekhov, to the music of Rodion Shchedrin. Margarita ANOKHINA  
Photo by Andrei Stepanov

and who creates her own version of this unique dance and performs it at the summit of her possibilities. In this dance she displays for the first time her choreographic gift, though it had always been characteristic of this actress.

In her works she never satisfied blindly the tasks of producers, whether "Carmen" by Alberto Alonso, or "The Fountain of Bakhchisarai" by Rostislav Zekharov. Plisetskaya gives her stage heroines two unique wooden end, above all, concentrated leaflets of characters.

Even to their death her characters are full of proud beauty, they are free from tragic resignation before the inevitable. Such are her Swan, Carmee — impudent and mischievous, tender and tempting. There are many shades of叶ing which she expresses with her dazzling and colourful dance in "Carmen-Suite". Is the ballet "Spartacus" her dance seems to come down from "animelized" antique frescoes and vases. The ballerinas possess a very high technique, but her acting skill makes us forget about it. She continues the best traditions of the Bolshoi Theatre, the stars of which are famous not only for virtuosity of dance but also expressiveness, the striving to penetrate the nature and soul of characters.

Plisetskaya dances not for the purity of lines, not for the sake of picturesque and encyclopedic scenes, movements, and types, but with them with feelings, thoughts and philosophical meaning. Therefore, each of them has latent psychological and aesthetic principles. And it is not for nothing that choreographers in various countries write battles for her.

The fact that Plisetskaya herself is a choreographer-producer is not accidental. Yes, her Anna Karenina, and then Sie Gull are a surprise in some extent. Their choreographic images and performances itself are characterized by rather refined and not striking psychological colouring, which prove to be new also in choreographic art in general and in her creative work. "Incessant quest, creative incompleteness, the striving to solve ever more complicated problems of art are characteristic of the activity of this outstanding ballerina of our time," conductor Yevgeny Svetlanov wrote about her. Sea Gull. Plisetskaya did not try to "modernize" Chekhov. "Her main task was to convey the profound philosophical meaning of the play, the atmosphere of its time."

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Margarita ANOKHINA  
Photo by Andrei Stepanov

## Lithuanian choir and orchestra in Moscow

Moscow performances of groups from various Soviet republics have become a tradition. Recently the Grand Hall of the Conservatory was placed at the disposal of the symphony orchestra of the Lithuanian state philharmonic society and the Azoukai — a choir of boys and youths.

The orchestra, the first concert of which took place in 1940, is led by well-known conductor Juozas Domerka. Its repertoire includes the works of foreign, Russian and Soviet authors. It is the first performer of

new works by Lithuanian composers. In the interpretations of Domerka the keen passion into an author's idea is combined with the ability to impart to each work his personal understanding of music. The emotionality inherent in him suits both audiences and the performers.

The Azoukai choir, set up in 1959, embraces several choirs made up of boys between six and eight years as well as youths. Each group has its own professional character and traditions. Boys not only go to the

Alexandra YEGAZARIAN

## Medals from Finland

An exhibition "Medal-Making Art of Finland" has opened at the State Hermitage in Leningrad.

Finnish medals are constantly displayed in the Soviet Unions; however, this is the first such full-scale and interesting exhibition in this country. Early next year the exhibition will be transferred to Moscow and later to Riga.

Some 216 works by 22 authors belonging to the national ornament of Finland — the biggest numismatic collection in the country — are arranged in chronological order. The earliest medal is dated 1811. The biggest section is devoted in the art of medall-making in the 20th century, primarily to its latest denizens who this form of Finnish artistic culture, was interested in.



Levan Mirzadyan of USSR (right) was the second best performer at the recent Budapest Pablo Casals International competition of cellists.

## Trophy of Peace

An international competition of accordion players was recently held in the city of Caldes da Rainha. The Grand Prize — Trophy of Peace — was won by Vladimir Chugunov, 18-year-old representative of the Soviet school of performers.

Soviet performers participated for the first time in this prestigious tournament, said Sergei Koltakov, member of the competition jury and rector of the Gnessina Music Teacher Training Institute. Very pleasant, therefore, the success of our young musician. Vladimir Chugunov is

now a first-year student of the Gnessina Institute. Not long ago he underwent a course at a music school in Elektrostal in Moscow Region, where he trained under Vladimir Borodav, a skilled teacher and performer. While still a pupil, V. Chugunov won a Peace Cup competition held in Klingenthal. Then he scored a new success in a difficult competition involving representatives of the strongest former schools of Austria, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, France and other countries.

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